

with other essential Customs activities of the port, the full time of one or more Customs employees, the necessary number of regular tours of duty to furnish such services on all days of the year except Sundays and national holidays may be established with the approval of the Commissioner of Customs.

(g) *Customs services furnished private interests.* Other than as specified in this section. Customs services shall be furnished private interests only in accordance with the provisions of §24.16 of this chapter.

[T.D. 77-241, 42 FR 54937, Oct. 12, 1977, as amended by T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35478, Aug. 16, 1982; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50019, Sept. 27, 1995]

#### § 101.7 Customs seal.

(a) *Design.* According to the design furnished by the Department of the Treasury, the Customs seal of the United States shall consist of the seal of the Department of the Treasury surrounded by an outer circle in which appear the words "Treasury" at the top and "U.S. Customs Service" at the bottom.

(b) *Use of the Customs seal.* The Customs seal currently in official use, including the dies, rolls, plates, and like devices now in the possession of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, shall continue to be equally effective as the official seal of the United States Customs Service and shall continue to be so used by each Customs officer and employee having possession of the seal until that particular device requires replacing and is replaced. Use of the United States Customs seal shall be restricted in the following manner:

(1) The Customs seal of the United States shall be impressed upon all official documents requiring the impress of a seal. It shall be impressed upon all marine documents and landing certificates, certificates of weight, gauge, or measure, and similar classes of documents for outside interests.

(2) The impress of the seal is not necessary on documents passing within the Customs Service nor shall the seal be used in the manner of a notary seal to indicate authority to administer oaths.

#### § 101.8 Identification cards.

Each Customs employee shall be issued an appropriate identification card with that employee's photograph and signature, signed by the appropriate issuing officer.

#### § 101.9 Test programs or procedures; alternate requirements.

(a) *General testing.* For purposes of conducting a test program or procedure designed to evaluate the effectiveness of new technology or operational procedures regarding the processing of passengers, vessels, or merchandise, the Commissioner of Customs may impose requirements different from those specified in the Customs Regulations, but only to the extent that such different requirements do not affect the collection of the revenue, public health, safety, or law enforcement. The imposition of any such different requirements shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) *Defined purpose.* The test is limited in scope, time, and application to such relief as may be necessary to facilitate the conduct of a specified program or procedure;

(2) *Prior publication requirement.* Whenever a particular test allows for deviation from any regulatory requirements, notice shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER not less than thirty days prior to implementing such test, followed by publication in the Customs Bulletin. The notice shall invite public comments concerning the methodology of the test program or procedure, and inform interested members of the public of the eligibility criteria for voluntary participation in the test and the basis for selecting participants.

(b) *NCAP testing.* For purposes of conducting an approved test program or procedure designed to evaluate planned components of the National Customs Automation Program (NCAP), as described in section 411(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 411), the Commissioner of Customs may impose requirements different from those specified in the Customs Regulations, but only to the extent that such different requirements do not affect the collection of the revenue, public health, safety, or law enforcement. In addition to the requirement of paragraph (a)(1) of this

section, the imposition of any such different requirements shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) *Prior publication requirement.* For tests affecting the NCAP, notice shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER not less than thirty days prior to implementing such test, followed by publication in the Customs Bulletin. The notice shall invite public comments concerning any aspect of the test program or procedure, and inform interested members of the public of the eligibility criteria for voluntary participation in the test and the basis for selecting participants; and,

(2) *Post publication requirement.* Within a reasonable time period following the completion of the test, a complete description of the results shall be published in both the FEDERAL REGISTER and the Customs Bulletin.

[T.D. 95–21, 60 FR 14214, Mar. 16, 1995]

## PART 102—RULES OF ORIGIN

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AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1624, 3314, 3592.

SOURCE: T.D. 94–4, 59 FR 113, Jan. 3, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

### § 102.0 Scope.

Except in the case of goods covered by § 102.21, this part sets forth rules for determining the country of origin of imported goods for the purposes specified in paragraph 1 of Annex 311 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”). These specific purposes are: country of origin marking; determining the rate of duty and staging category applicable to originating tex-

tile and apparel goods as set out in Section 2 (Tariff Elimination) of Annex 300–B (Textile and Apparel Goods); determining the rate of duty and staging category applicable to an originating good as set out in Annex 302.2 (Tariff Elimination). The rules for determining the country of origin of textile and apparel products set forth in § 102.21 apply for the foregoing purposes and for the other purposes stated in that section.

[T.D. 96–48, 61 FR 28955, June 6, 1996]

## Subpart A—General

### § 102.1 Definitions.

(a) *Advanced in value.* “Advanced in value” means an increase in the value of a good as a result of production with respect to that good, other than by means of those “minor processing” operations described in paragraphs (m)(5), (m)(6), and (m)(7) of this section.

(b) *Commingle.* “Commingle” means physically combined or mixed.

(c) *Direct physical identification.* “Direct physical identification” means identification by visual or other organoleptic examination.

(d) *Domestic material.* “Domestic material” means a material whose country of origin as determined under these rules is the same country as the country in which the good is produced.

(e) *Foreign material.* “Foreign material” means a material whose country of origin as determined under these rules is not the same country as the country in which the good is produced.

(f) *Fungible goods or fungible materials.* “Fungible goods or fungible materials” means goods or materials that are interchangeable for commercial purposes and whose properties are essentially identical.

(g) *A good wholly obtained or produced.* A good “wholly obtained or produced” in a country means:

- (1) A mineral good extracted in that country;
- (2) A vegetable or plant good harvested in that country;
- (3) A live animal born and raised in that country;
- (4) A good obtained from hunting, trapping or fishing in that country;